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THE Newport Mercury,

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half-a-dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarterly, containing State, local and foreign news, well-selected interesting and valuable "Feature" and household department, devoting so many households in this and other States, the United States given to advertising, very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

THE ASYLUM LOCATION.

Some Questions for the Tax-Payers to Consider Next Wednesday—Freebody Land vs. Newton Land.

Next Wednesday the proposition again comes before the tax-payers of Newport to vote to expand \$11,000 for a site for the Asylum. In this matter it would seem that it would be well to go slow for the present, and not incur any further expense until the people are well satisfied that it is desirable to purchase more land than what they already own.

It would seem that this is a good time to settle the Freebody land question, and in our opinion it should be settled previous to locating the new Asylum. The city owns 188,000 feet of land between Freebody-st and Middleton-ave, which, with some 92,000 feet on the west side of Freebody-st, near Bellevue avenue, was given to the city for the benefit of the poor, and which, at the present time, is not yielding the city one dollar of income. The other portion of the Freebody land between Bellevue-ave and Freebody-st, a part of which is covered by the Skating Rink and a part rented to the Casino people, is bringing the city a small income. One-half the fine-maintained tract of 188,000 feet will be ample for the Asylum building and grounds, and the building can be located on Middleton-ave in such a manner as to make no desirable location as any to be had in the city for such an institution.

On the other hand it is claimed that the above can be sold, and that parties stand ready to pay fifty thousand dollars for the same. If such is the case then it will be a good place of sheltering on the part of the city to turn the same into cash at the earliest possible moment, and carefully invest the proceeds where the poor shall get the benefit of the income as was intended by the donor. But let's settle this question first. It will be time enough to locate the Asylum afterwards. If our City Council is anxious to find out the wish of the people let them put out the proposition, "Shall the City Council be authorized to apply to the General Assembly for authority to sell the Freebody land and invest the proceeds in Government Bonds or some other safe security for the benefit of the poor of Newport?" If the people vote against the sale then give them the proposition for the location of the Asylum upon the same. It will be time enough to talk about buying land when both of these propositions are disposed of.

The Old Newport Synagogue.

This ancient Synagogue, built by the first Hebrew settlers in Newport, is to be re-opened under the charge of Rev. A. Pereira Mendes, late preacher of the Spanish and Portuguese congregations, London, England. The original Newport Jews were also Spanish and Portuguese. The Rev. E. Pereira Mendes, a son of the Reverend minister, arrived in this city Wednesday morning, with a scroll of the law and other apertures. The scroll was entrusted to the Spanish and Portuguese congregation of New York, of which the son named is minister, by the last of the Newport Jews. It is very valuable, and despite its great age is in wonderful preservation, the Hebrew text being written on calf skin. Another scroll bearing on a silver plate the name of the old Newport Synagogue, remains in New York. It has not lasted an satisfactorily, some of the writing having become blurred. The New York congregation will have it restored before sending it here.

The N. Y. Seventh in Newport.

A New York exchange says that the uniformed battalion of the Seventh New York regiment numbering four hundred members, contemplated making an excursion to Newport and Providence some time during the coming July. If a suitable camping ground can be obtained in this city they will probably go into camp a week here, which would be a big send off for the opening of the sea-

MONDAY NIGHT'S FIRE.

The Large Storage Building on Commercial Wharf Destroyed—Good Work of the Firemen—Vainable Assistance of the Inmates of the Houses to cause Sudden Death.

Shortly after nine o'clock Monday evening was heard the cry of fire closely followed by the striking of the alarm box No. 31. The fire proved to be in the large wooden building on Commercial wharf, owned by John N. A. Griswold, and occupied by different parties for storage. The wool part, which was originally a building by itself, was occupied by Thomas Stevens of this city and Elliott Bros. of Quincy, Mass., as storage for hay and straw—the former occupying the lower part and the latter the upper part. Their losses were about \$50 and \$6000 respectively, the latter being covered by insurance. The main portion of the building, which is the wool part, was occupied by Capt. John Waters and C. S. Murray—the former, half of the lower part, while the latter had the entire upper part and half of the lower. Capt. Waters had his diving apparatus stored in his part which by his promissiveness was saved with little damage. Mr. Murray had between fifty and sixty tons of straw stored in the loft, and about fifteen tons of hay in the lower part. This was all burned so as to be entirely ruined. Fortunately Mr. Murray had removed twenty tons of hay from the building only a day or two before the fire, or his loss would have been much greater. The thinks he had some \$1200 or \$1500 worth of stock in the building and was insured for \$1000.

Fire alarm box No. 11, being out of order, refused to strike the alarm and box No. 31 at the Station House was struck. This caused some delay, but in a few moments the entire department was on the premises and the firemen hard at work.

Steam tug Colgate, of the U. S. training squadron was moored at the north side of the wharf and her crew were among the first to discover the fire. This tug was formerly attached to the Boston navy yard as a fire-tug, and Monday evening, under its efficient management, showed its superior qualities as a fire-extinguisher. Two or three times the powerful stream washed the fire from the strong grasp of the two or three apprentices who were managing it on the huller, but each time it was promptly brought back to its place and the stream made to do noble work in the way of quenching the flames. Once the pipe became so tenuously as to throw two tons from the huller to the ground, and the pipe stretching in the shirt of the other stripped it clean from his body, but, being unbroken and wholly undamaged, in less time than it takes to tell it the stream was used doing its effective work amid ringing cheers from the large crowd of witnesses.

At the time the fire broke out there was a strong breeze blowing from the southwest which threatened to fan the flames into a conflagration that would sweep the midship, but the promptness and untiring efforts of the Newbury crew, headed by the Colgate and her crew, prevented this, and the fire was got under control in about an hour.

The southwest wind blew the smoke across to Sayor's wharf up which it poured. In volume, and before it became generally known where the fire was, there was considerable excitement manifested by the large crowd which had gathered in that vicinity, as flames were expected momentarily to burst forth from either Davis' or Miller's blocks. But the location of the fire soon became known, when Commercial wharf became thronged with an immense crowd of spectators.

It is supposed that the fire originated from incendiary; if so, it would seem, from the spot chosen, that the object of the villain was to destroy the business part of the city, at least.

Band Concert.

One of the finest musical entertainments with which Newport has been favored this season was that given in the Opera House on Thursday evening by the band attached to the U. S. training ship New Hampshire, numbering twenty pieces. The band looked finely in their neat uniforms, their instruments shining like burnished gold, the accomplished Leader and Director standing in bold relief in a suit of black broadcloth. The curtain rose on the band drawn up in a full circle. The concert opened with an Overture—"Leichte Cavallerie," by the band, followed by a Nocturne—"Monetary Bulla." These were both finely rendered and were well received by the audience. Mrs. Flora Barry, of Boston, next came on the stage, and was greeted with applause. She sang "The Chalet Home," with charming accompaniment by Mr. J. Greenwood, of the band, and piano by Prof. J. W. Andrews. This pleased the audience that an encore was called and responded to. Mr. McQuinn gave an exhibition of his skill as a violinist in a solo—"Fantaisie Caprice," in which he was assisted by Prof. Andrew on the piano. This, too, was enthusiastically encored, in response to which he gave "The Last Rose of Summer." The full band then gave a Selection—"Isolante," which "brought down the house" to the extent of leading to a partial repetition of the piece. After an Overture by the orchestra—"The Well of Love," Mrs. Barry sang a Recitative and Arie, in which she was accompanied by the orchestra, with very fine effect. Previous to the two foregoing, however, Mr. William Leaf gave a piccolo solo—"Kinloch of Kinloch," in which he was accompanied by the band. It responded to an encore. An xylophone solo by Mr. D. Tongues brought out at the same time the capabilities of that instrument and the wonderful skill of the manipulator, as did also a baritone solo by Mr. F. Malone. Both were accompanied by the band and elicited encors. The closing piece of the evening was a Grand Selection—"Hi! Trovatore," by the full band, and was a fitting finale to so pleasing an evening's entertainment. There was a fine and appreciative audience.

The Newport Artillery Company.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Newport Artillery Company, held in their Armory Tuesday evening, Col. George H. Vaughan made the following appointments of non-commissioned officers for the ensuing year:

- Sergeant Major—John H. Wetherell.
- Quartermaster Sergeant—H. C. Stevens.
- Sergeant of Ordnance—T. H. Lawton.
- Ensign Sergeant—P. B. Dawley.
- Color Sergeant—Joseph Gibson.
- First Corporal—E. I. Gorton.
- Second Corporal—Herbert Bliss.
- Third Corporal—J. D. Richardson, Jr.
- Color Corporals—B. Davis and J. S. Engs, Jr.
- Right General Guide—S. H. Hazard.
- Left General Guide—Gulen Davis.
- Marksmen—P. S. Kaull and Max Muender.

Subsequently W. E. Mumford was elected fourth sergeant, vice Wetherell, promoted; G. A. Tilly fifth sergeant, vice Mumford, promoted, and E. E. Leonard corporal, vice Tilly, promoted.

The watering ordinance in regard to Thames seems to be slightly unpopular with the storekeepers. The owners of horses, however, like it, and if the city will keep the street clean it will be a good thing.

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THURSDAY'S ALARM OF FIRE.

Bursting Chimney at the corner of Spring and Brewster-st so frightened one of the inmates of the houses to cause Sudden Death.

Thursday afternoon, just before 5 o'clock as Wm. M. Austin and three or four of his employees were passing near the corner of Spring and Brewster-st, they noticed the smell of fire, and looking about for the cause, perceived that the chimney of the house on the southwest corner of those streets, occupied by Mary A. Roberts and Elizabeth E. Thurston, two elderly maiden ladies, was on fire. They immediately went to the house and rang the bell, which was promptly answered by Mrs. Thurston, but the door was locked, and in her excitement the old lady could not open it. One of the men, impatient of delay, put his shoulder against the door and pushed it open, when they entered and hurried up stairs, followed by Mrs. Thurston. The house is old-fashioned and the chimney is very large. The smoke which had collected at the bottom and up and down the sides of the chimney had taken fire and was burning lustily. The pipe connecting the stove in Mrs. Thurston's room with the chimney was at a red heat, and the wall over the mantel was quite hot. One of the men went on to the roof and poured one or two pails of water down the chimney, which completely extinguished the fire in a few moments. Mr. Austin, against the door and pushed it open, when they entered and hurried up stairs, followed by Mrs. Thurston. The house is old-fashioned and the chimney is very large. The smoke which had collected at the bottom and up and down the sides of the chimney had taken fire and was burning lustily. The pipe connecting the stove in Mrs. Thurston's room with the chimney was at a red heat, and the wall over the mantel was quite hot. One of the men went on to the roof and poured one or two pails of water down the chimney, which completely extinguished the fire in a few moments. Mr. Austin, against the door and pushed it open, when they entered and hurried up stairs, followed by Mrs. Thurston. 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Poetry.

To-Morrow.

By MARY CLEMMER.

A shrubling leaf in a stormy sea,
We seek it ever with miles and eights;
To day it stands, In the land To-be
Boreas and lovely To-morrow lies.
It mocked us, the beautiful Yesterday;
It left us poorer. Oh, never mind
In the fair To-morrow, far away,
I waste the joy that we failed to find.
With dutiful labor and meagre gain,
Life is a failure." Still, my heart!
To-day—the partial result, the pain;

To-morrow—fruition, the perfect part.
Time looks from our eyes with tenderest truth;
It touches with silver the locks of gold;
It leaves away the thots of youth,
Till we say, "To-morrow we shall be old."

We think of the comites fair and fair,
All free forever from blight and frost;
Where have lies on in the holy air,
We'll find again the youth we had lost.

"T will still go on, the beloved task,
That drops half done from the weary hand,
Thy crown for another! "Whi?" you ask,
Thou'll waken To-morrow and understand.

Nothing is finished. From birth to the gall,
One love, our sorrow, life's dear, brief day,
Is a little fragment, that is all.

Of the more that wait in the far away,

Why are we sorry, we shall die,
When the life that is perfect holds it weary,
When peace abides in the thus and yine,
And To-morrow melts into God's To-day.

The Way-side Well.

By WALTER LEARNED.

He stopped at the wayside well,
Where the water was cool and deep;
There were feathery ferns 'twixt the mossy
stones,

And gray was the old well sweep.

He left the carriage alone;

Nor could coachman or footman tell
Why the master stopped in the dusty road

To drink at the wayside well.

He stayed with his gloved hands
The well sweep cracking and slow,

While from room and seat in the bucket's
side

The water plashed back below.

He lifted it to the curb,

And bent down to the bucket's brim;

No trace of time or care had marked
The face that looked back at him.

He saw but a farmer's boy

As he stepped o'er the brink to drink,

And ruddy and tanned was the laughing face

That met his o'er the brim.

The eyes were sunny and clear,

And the brow undimmed by care,

While from under the brim of the old straw
hat

Strayed curls of chestnut hair.

He turned away with a sigh;

Nor could coachman or footman tell

Why the master stopped in his ride that day

To drink at the wayside well.

Selected Tale.

A ZEALOUS WORKER.

"Ah," said Mrs. Crackthorpe, mournfully, "you'll never marry, Christina Carr! Eccentric girls, who eat their hair short and part it on one side, never do. Men don't like oddity. And then you have such a way of rushing about the streets, at all times and seasons, and carrying bags and packages to poor people! One might as well be a common carrier at once. If you expect to form a creditable alliance, you must conform a little to the usages of society."

"Nonsense, Aunt Jamison!" said Christina, laughing. "And suppose I don't marry, what then?"

The three Miss Crackthorpes looked up from their three crewel-framed with the amusement which a company of respectable barn-door fowls might be expected to feel when an exotic golden pheasant chanced to alight in their midst and astonish them with its foreign ways.

All their lives they had been trained to regard marriage as the ultimate goal of all their hopes and aspirations. They had painted and powdered, frizzed and dressed, danced and twirled, with a steadfast eye to this one end and aim; and here was a black-browed gipsy, with hair so short in her neck like a boy, a zig-zag tear in her cambric blouses, and a basket on her arm, actually presuming to doubt the foundations of their platform.

"I know lots of jolly old maids," said Christina, coaxing the cat to a game of play over the carpet with the tassel of her parasol. "There might be worse fates than that."

"To visit poor Tom Thompson," said Christina, indifferently.

"A—mar!" said Aunt Crackthorpe. "Well, I've every reason to believe that he isn't a woman," acknowledged Christina.

"My dear," resumed Mrs. Crackthorpe, "don't you regard this system of—of miscellaneus running after the poor as extremely—ahem—pernicious?"

"Some one must visit the poor, am," said Christina. "And I have leisure, health and inclination. And I promised dear old Mr. Montagu, when he went to the Azores for that ugly bronchitis of his, that none of the poor parishioners should suffer until the new minister came to take his place."

"There ought to be a regular corps of visitors," said Mrs. Crackthorpe, "to assume those duties."

"Well, I'm a member of the corps, Aunt Crackthorpe," said Christina. "Self-appointed!"

"Who is this Thompson creature?" said Mrs. Crackthorpe.

"I don't know," said Christina, indifferently. "He must be respectful to the judges at Mrs. Boston's cottage. But I'm very much afraid it's the same poor fellow who was committed last month for being intoxicated in the street. The mill-hand's stopperley's, you know."

"But why on earth do you go there?" said Miss Millicent Crackthorpe.

"Because I found his name on a piece of paper on my desk," said Christina Carr. "If any of the poor desire especially to see me, they know that they have only to leave their names and addresses there, and I am always willing and ready to respond to the call."

"But!" cried Marianne, the second Miss Crackthorpe, a miserable, drinking mill-hand like that! I do think, Cousin Christina, it isn't decent for you to go there!"

"It is always decent to do all the good we can in this world," said Christina Carr.

"I shall talk to the poor fellow, and shall give him a piece of my mind. They tell me he is docile and well-educated when he is not under the influence of liquor; and who knows what strange may suffice to turn the current of his life?"

"I don't think it's a woman's business," said Françoise, the youngest blossom on the Crackthorpe family-tree, a blue-eyed damsel of seventeen-and-twenty.

"Isn't it a woman's business to do all the good she can in the world?" said Christina.

And then, weary of the catechism to which she was subjected over time she came to her aunt's house, the rose and took her leave.

"Won't you be at Mrs. Larkins'esthetic Tea-drinking to-night?" asked Marianne, stiffly.

"No," said Christina. "I've promised to show Mrs. Hedge's little girls the Afghan stitch this evening. They can get work in the worsted stores if they only understand that."

"I shall see you at the Modern English Poet's Club at three, shan't I?" questioned Millicent, who was literary.

"Oh," I haven't any time for the Modern English Poets!" said Christina.

"But Françoise followed her out into the hall—Françoise, who was not an ill-natured girl in the main.

"You'd better come to the club, Christy," whispered she. "The ladies are getting up a reception for the new minister, when he comes. Ma doesn't want you to know, because she thinks perhaps he may take a fancy to Marianne; but, in! Marianne hasn't any chance at all, at her age and with her plump complexion."

Mr. Thompson walked home with Miss Carr, greatly to the amazement of Mrs. Crackthorpe, who met the pair on Lily Avenue, and could hardly believe her ears when her niece introduced her to the new minister, of whose arrival in town the old lady had not yet been made officially aware.

And the next day, Mr. Thompson himself went to see his refractory nimosake, the mill-hand, and found him in a deplorable condition of low-spirited poverty. Nor did he leave him until he had induced him to sign the pledge.

"I dare say he's a married man, after all," said Christina, laughing.—"And I really haven't time to come; but I'm obliged to you, all the same, Françoise."

And the wentaway, half amused, half vexed, at the glimpse she had had of her Aunt Crackthorpe's facets.

Mrs. Sessions was a quiet little widow, who let the upper bed-room in her cottage when she could get a respectable boarder. She was washing at the back door, when Miss Carr's light elastic footstep touched the narrow path that wound between gay chintzisters and rows of purple and scarlet dahlias.

But Christina saw a figure leaning back in the stuffed chintz rocker in the little sitting-room—the figure of a man; so she tapped at the door, and waited composedly in, without further ceremony.

"You are Tom Thompson?" said she.

The man started and rose. He was tall and rather pale, decently dressed in black clothes, and looked, as Christina declared to herself, "quite respectable, and rather handsome into the bargain."

"And I," she added, "am Miss Carr. You called at my house. Here I am. Now, Tom," seating herself opposite him at the table, and resting her elbow in a daint fashion on the red-and-black worsted cloth, as she fixed her bright black eyes upon him severely, "I intend to give you a piece of my mind to-day! Don't you think you ought to be ashamed of yours?"

"I—I am not sure that I quite comprehend—" began Mr. Thompson, turning scarlet.

"Oh, yes you do!" said Christy, with a slight motion of her hand, as if she would put all prevarication behind her. "You are a decent-looking man, and you've evidently had a good education. I've heard all about you, you see, and I think it is a shame that you should be staggering about the streets, abandoning your work, and foolishly squandering your means!"

"Miss Carr, I assure you I—" But Christy held up her finger.

"Tom," she said, "take care! Don't tell me a falsehood. I know you quite as well as you know yourself. You're a bad case. You're a bad sinner. And if you don't stop short now, goodness knows what will become of you. Mr. Montagu has talked often of you, and—

"But I think there is some misapprehension here," said the young man, resolutely breaking into the monologue. I haven't the pleasure of Mr. Montagu's acquaintance."

Christy looked hard at her interlocutor.

"Aren't you Tom Thompson?" said she.

"I am Thomas Thompson, yes!" he admitted.

"A hand in Hoppley's coffee mill?"

"Not at all," he answered. "I am simply a laborer in the great field of the world—the clergyman sent here to fill Mr. Montagu's place until his return from the Azores Island. I left my card at your house this morning, as one of the parish young ladies who had been especially mentioned to me as a diligent worker."

Christy turned very pink.

"And I," she said, in a faltering voice, "mistook your name and address for that of Tommy Thompson, the English mill-hand, who is always getting intoxicated and leading his fellow workmen away. I came hither to give him a good talking to, and—Oh, what must you think of me, Mr. Thompson?"

And she covered her face with her hands.

"I think, Miss Carr," said the young divine, growing calmer in proportion as Christina lost her presence of mind, "that you deserve great credit for the zeal and energy with which you are striving to do your duty. If I were the wrong Tom Thompson—not that I assume myself positively to be the right one—" I believe your eloquence would have brought me to a sense of the error of my ways. Please, please, Miss Carr, do not be vexed because of this simple mistake. I assure you that it has made me feel better acquainted with you than a score of formal morning calls would have done."

Christy laughed out, in spite of herself.

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A Scottish Mystery.
THE IDIOTIC GIANT WHO WAS HEIR
TO THE EARLDOM OF STRATHMORE.

Well, if there were monsters in foreign countries, there have been not a few in the English; and if France can boast of her Bluebeards, we can point to two or three equally odd persons belonging to our nobility. Is illustrating this I am going to tell you a fact which cannot be denied, for it is based upon indisputable evidence. The Strathmore family is one of the oldest and most historic of Scotland. They have been Earls since 1423, and inhabit no less historical castle than that of Glamis, associated with Macbeth. In 1485 Lady Strathmore, falsely accused of conspiracy by witches against the life of King James IV. of Scotland, was burnt in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh. Her son

Traveler's Directory.

FALL RIVER LINE

—FOR—

NEW YORK.

The smooth and elegant
STEAMERS and PROV-
INCE are now running on
this route and will remain service until
further notice.

Leave Newport from Long Wharf, week days
at 8:15 A.M., for our arrival at Fall River
station at 9:30 P.M., arrive in New
York in season to connect with early trains
both East and West. Annex steamer connection
to Jersey City and Brooklyn.

No change in fares to New York.

First Class Tickets, United.....\$2.00

Second Class Tickets, United.....1.50

For details apply to Agent at New

York and Fall River Express offices,
Thames Street, or on board steamer.

J. R. KENDRICK,
Gen'l Manager.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent.

NEWPORT & WICKFORD

Railroad & Steamboat

Company.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Steamer Eolus

Leaves Commercial Wharf,
Newport, every three days, as
follows:

7:00 A.M. — Connecting at Wickford
with train to Providence, Providence, Rum-
ford, London, Wickford, New Haven and
New York, also with trains due at Providence
at 8:30 A.M. and Boston at 10:30 A.M. Arrive in
New York at 12:22 P.M.

1 P.M. — Connecting with express
train to New York, via New Haven and
New York, also with trains for Hartford,
Springfield and the West, and with trains due
in Providence at 2:25. Passengers arrive in
New York at 3:15 P.M.

5:30 P.M. — Connecting with express
leaving New York at 2:25 P.M. and Providence
at 3:30 P.M., also in Boston at 3:30 P.M.

RETURNING,

Will leave Wickford Junction

8:35 A.M. — Connecting with train from
New York, via New Haven and
Kingsbridge, also with trains leaving Providence,
Hartford and the West, and with trains due
in Providence at 9:25. Passengers arrive in
New York at 10:30 P.M.

2:42 P.M. — Connecting with 8:30 train
from New York, Stamford, New Haven, New
London, Newington, Waterbury and Ridgefield;
also, with trains leaving Providence at 2:30 P.M.
Arrive in New York at 3:15 P.M.

7:05 P.M. — Connecting with Shore Line
express, leaving New York at 2:30 P.M., also
with train leaving Providence at 3:30 P.M., ar-
riving at Newport at 3:45 P.M.

Connecting with express leaving three days
by the New Englander 7:30 A.M., 1 P.M.,
and 3:30 P.M., also from Providence at 7:15 A.M.,
2:30 and 3:30 P.M.

THEO. WARREN,
Superintendent.

Old Colony Railroad

ON and after Wednesday, December 13th,
1882, trains leave Newport for Boston

7:30 A.M., 2:30 P.M., RETURN, 8:15 A.M.,
3:35, 4:45, 5:00 P.M. Trains from Boston
arrive in Newport at 11:00 A.M. and 4:05
P.M. RETURN, 10:30 A.M., 4:45 P.M.,
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The Newport Mercury.

John P. Gaskins, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

Mr. Jay Gould has sold his interest in the New York World, preparatory to his journey around the world.

Timothy Kelly, at the third trial in Dublin, Thursday, was convicted of participating in the Phoenix Park murders.

The President has communicated John J. Knox, commissioner of internal revenue for ten days, in the place of Green B. Raum resigned.

The Journal of yesterday says, Mr. Anthony passed another comfortable day yesterday, and his situation last night was no less encouraging.

The legislature of Connecticut and New York have adjourned sine die. Massachusetts legislature is still at work, with no thought of adjourning.

Galveston has passed Savannah to cotton receipts and is now the second cotton port in the country. The receipts this season have been \$80,000,000.

President Arthur is not going to grace Henry C. Bowen's Fourth of July celebration after all. Ex-President Hayes will be there, however, and that will be enough.

The police of Minneapolis, Minn., have been ordered to ban pedestrians from the streets after midnight and compel them to give an accurate account of themselves.

What would Massachusetts do without Governor Fuller? He keeps the State in an uproar all the time and furnishes subject for hundreds of stirring editorials in this otherwise dull season.

An auction sale of Jersey stock took place in New York Wednesday. A Jersey bull, the "King of Ashland" brought \$6500. T. A. Havemeyer of New York bought one heifer for \$1000. It pays to raise blooded stock.

The tide of emigration seems to be setting in a new direction. It is said that people from Iowa are going to settle on the reclaimed lands in Florida, the extent of which is larger than the combined area of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Maryland.

Oliver Chaffee, a member of the General Assembly from East Providence died at his residence Tuesday of Typhoid fever. Mr. Chaffee had been for quite a number of years a representative for his town and was a very popular and influential member. His funeral took place yesterday. Representative Wm. C. Townsend was one of the committee appointed by the speaker to attend the funeral.

Lord Roscoe is still unhappy, and he is bound the country shall know it. In a speech the other day he had the assurance—we almost said audacity—to say: "I believe, and I say it with all confidence, that the result of the Chicago Convention put the country back ten years." A few more statements of that kind and the public will believe that New York's once proud Senator is bereft of what little common sense he may once have had. It would trouble the "Noble Lord" somewhat, we think, to be compelled to point out wherein the country had been put back ten years. Surely not financially, for the finances of the nation were never in a better condition nor on a firmer foundation than now; not socially, religiously or morally, for the keenest observer hitherto, barring his Lordship, has been able to detect no deterioration in any of these respects. What then was put back? In the language of the Tribune several things were put back, but the country was not one of them. "The third term conspiracy was put back. The rule system was put back. The boss system was put back. The snap primary plan of turning out "instructed" delegates was put back. The attempt to throttle district representation was put back. The machinery in New York and Pennsylvania was put back. The idea entertained by snappy gentlemen that they carried the party round in their collective breeches pockets was put back. The impression that was rapidly making headway that "government of the people by the people" was played out was put back." And it might be added Lord Roscoe himself was put back among the people where he will be likely to remain the remainder of his days.

They have a model registry law in South Carolina, and those who find fault with our Rhode Island laws will do well to go down to that warm climate and try these election laws a while. The South Carolina law allows a person to register only once during lifetime, and that certificate of registration must keep forever after. If by any chance the ignorant voter should lose it, his right of suffrage is forever gone. A citizen convicted of petty larceny is deprived for life of the right to vote. The ballots for State officers are all placed in separate boxes and a ballot found in the wrong box is not counted. The election officers refuse to tell the voter which are the right boxes and the illiterate colored man is compelled to hunt for himself. These and many other similar outrageous provisions have succeeded in cutting off from voting more than one half the colored population of the State.

"Who shall Decide when Doctors Disagree?"

At the closing meeting of the annual session of the State Medical Society of California, held in San Francisco, Thursday, April 19, Dr. Washington Ayer, of that city, read an able address on "Etiology and Non-Infection of Sewer Gas." He held that sewer gas was neither the approximate nor immediate cause of disease, for in the country where there are no sewers are to be found diseases of the same type as those found in the cities. He asked why, if sewer gas caused disease, there had not been more sickness in that city during the past few months when the sewers were not flushed. Why during this period had its percentage of death been less than in Boston, where the sewers are perfect? The sewer cleaners who work in the sewers for hours at a time have never been known to become sick from so doing. Mephitic gas is not pleasant, nor is it considered healthful, but its worst results would be asphyxia and not disease. It is absurd for a city to propose appointing a sanitary engineer to examine the plumbing work of its buildings. The absence of sickness after sewers have been repaired is only a coincidence. Noxious air is light and, in sevens as well as sick rooms or any place, it occupies a stratum above the common air, and though the parasitic bacteria does exist in the air, we all have been swallowing and inhaling millions of them daily without any inconvenience. Considerable is spoken against the gases from cemeteries, and yet statistics prove that grave-diggers and sextons attain to the greatest longevity of the race. The doctor said he would rather live in a cemetery where fifty thousand bodies were decaying than have one head of cabbage decomposing at his doorway. In this age of discovery we must not be led by the ignis fatuus of every new idea. The sewer or cemetery gases do not cause sickness. It may be attributed to far more potent moral causes, to man's stress, disappointment, intemperance, excitement and discontent.

Coop Prospects in the Northwest.

The Farmers' Review crop report for the week ending May 3d, embraces all the Northwestern States, and shows that both winter and spring wheat is not made to exceed one-half the growth usual at this season. The stand is thin, but shows improvement over two weeks ago. The increased area sown with spring wheat will not more than make up for the diminished area in the older States. Corn planting is well advanced in Kansas, Nebraska, Southern Iowa and Lincoln, and so far favorable reports have been received. The condition of fruit is more favorable than was anticipated a few weeks ago.

Brief Items of News.

The New York canals were opened Monday to commerce for the season.

A police officer was shot by an insane man in Boston.

A divorce suit against Senator Fair has been begun by his wife.

A man has been arrested in Nova Scotia suspected of the murder of Mrs. Carlton in Massachusetts.

The greater part of Konigshof, Bohemia, has been destroyed by fire.

Mosby and Sanker, the aviators, arrived in New York from England Sunday.

A new revolutionary body has been organized.

Matthew Smith was murdered in front of his house in New York, Wednesday.

It is now thought that at least seven lives were lost by the burning of the steamer Grappler in the Pacific Ocean.

It is said that 200 persons have left Dubai since the police inquiries began.

Captain Wasson, a paymaster of the United States Army, was robbed of his valise, containing \$25,000, in a sleeping car near Fort Worth.

Judge Billings Thursday rendered an opinion in the case of Myra Clark Gaines against the city of New Orleans, on an exception to the report of the master in chancery. The report of the master is confirmed, and interest is added. Mrs. Gaines gets judgment against the city for \$1,000. 68, of which \$800.70 is interest.

The state fair will be held at Narragansett Park, Sept. 25 to 28, instead of Sept. 11 to 14, as heretofore announced. This change is made necessary by the assignment of Sept. 11 to 14 as the day on which the races of the grand trotting circuit will be at the park.

A recent important item of freight sent from this state to the West, says the Concord Monitor, was a lot of 500 young cows, which were collected in New Hampshire for Colorado parties, as an experiment in cattle raising on the prairie.

A fire in the works of the Standard Oil Company, Jersey City, Thursday morning, caused the death of several employees and a loss of \$600,000. The bay was covered for a long distance by the bursting oil.

The peach crop of Delaware and Maryland bids fair to be very large this year. Probably this will not effect the price much in this vicinity.

Eight negroes were buried by a fall wall in New Haven, Wednesday night, and two were fatally hurt.

ENGLISH THOROUGHBREDS.

The Importation of Racehorses Recently Made by Adam Forepaugh.

Among the storm beaten ocean steamer that arrived in New York was the Queen commanded by Captain Collier. It had encountered a series of tempests continuing nearly the entire passage.

A portion of the cargo consisted of the first shipment of Forepaugh's Hippodrome, consisting of nine thoroughbred English race horses valued at \$25,000, a full grown stallion, a monster orang outang, a genuine zebra, a pair of racing colts, and a large lot of tropical animals, including a pretty peacock, a porcupine, a baboon, a tiger, a puma, three of the thoroughbreds were killed.

A report stated the steamer soon after arrived in port, and was introduced to the audience. They were next to the foreparts in tightly lashed-up condition, little being visible of them through the hay in which they were packed.

A blue-faced mandrill provided for his comfort by arranging a system of cushion of hay to protect himself from hardness during the rolling of the ship, and then went to sleep and continued oblivious to the perils of the deep until the weather moderated, on the 15th, when he woke up and betrayed a ravenous appetite. An enormous grape was given him, one of the bunches which had a pretty good crop during the voyage, and he ate it with great relish, having protected himself from berries by dragging himself against the sides of his pen. The zebra did not fare so well, having got a "bad eye" as a result of a heavy blow of the ship, this is a very beautiful specimen of its species, with remarkably white stripes, but of a naturally vicious temperament. This experiment was not so successful as I had expected, for the animal did not improve its disposition, and on arriving in port it had itself into a very wicked frame of mind. In an adjoining compartment were two pure British donkeys, and they had not allowed this voyage and the attendant unpleasantness to interfere with their vivacity, and were as spry and active as ever. The other animal, a mule, was continually muttering threats to his enemies in his stall, and they were not at all injured during the voyage.

TWELVE THOROUGHBREDS.

were taken on board at Liverpool, all of which were of noted racing stock. The horses in charge of Mr. Bullard and Mr. English, who are to ride them, and whose names are William Harper, Robert Evans, Arthur Steele, John Housman, Alfred Keoch and Thomas Carpenter. The horses receive the best care, and the English and Mr. Bullard are to be engaged in the hippodrome, and the Americans in the stables every day, leaving the poor animals to earn their living at the mercy of the rolling ship.

These horses constitute the most costly importation of thoroughbred stock that has been landed here for many years. The British stud book gives their pedigrees as follows:

ULSTER QUEEN—Bay mare, 3 years old, by Ulster Queen, out of Beauty. Scottish Chief was the whinner of many races, among others the Ascot gold cup in 1861.

ROMANY KING—Bay gelding, 5 years old, by Ulster Queen, out of Beauty. Ulster Queen—Chester gelding, 5 years old, by Ulster Queen, out of Beauty. Blair Athol was the Derby stakes at Epsom and the St. Leger stakes at Doncaster in 1844, and in the same year was second to Vermont for the Grand Prix de Paris. He was sold by the late Mr. Bloukiron for the enormous price of 12,000 guineas.

VILLAGO—Bay gelding, 4 years old, by Speculator, out of Lady Masham. Speculator ran second for the Derby in 1845, and afterward won the Goodwood cup, carrying seven stone seven pounds, having previously won the City and Suburban stakes at Epsom.

MARIANNE—Black mare 4 years old, by Extra and of Communiste.

ADMIRAL—Is a bay gelding, by that grand horse "Stirling," which is the sire of that famous "Sovereign" Economy, and this fact alone would be sufficient to point out the superiority of his breeding.

OPERA—A brown horse, 4 years old, by Ulster Queen, out of Safety. This is an entire horse by Ulster, who was just celebrated as a race horse, and has earned a great celebrity at the English stables, being the sire of over thirty winners during the year 1882.

LORD CHURCHFORD—Is a chestnut gelding, 8 years old, by Prospect out of La Mandite—Boston Herald.

Forepaugh's great Hippodrome racing show, three-ring Circus and Hippodrome will exhibit at NEWPORT, Tuesday, June 12th.

"Get up like a man, and take care of yourself." Get a bottle of Wheat Bitters, it will make a new man of you, no matter what your trouble may be. No such remedy was ever before offered to the public. \$1.

What is the difference between a blind child and a shipwrecked sailor? One climbs to his misfortune, the other to his star!

A man has been arrested in Nova Scotia suspected of the murder of Mrs. Carlton in Massachusetts.

The greater part of Konigshof, Bohemia, has been destroyed by fire.

Mosby and Sanker, the aviators, arrived in New York from England Sunday.

Grief has been compared to a hydra; for every one that dies two are born.

Maryland to the Front.

The Hon. Odell Bowie, Ex-Governor of Maryland, President of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Co., also President of the Maryland Jockey Club says: "Both in my family, and in my private stable, as well as those of the City Passenger Railway Co., I have for several years used St. Jacobs Oil, and I must say it has done me good."

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

ARRIVED AT CONCORD, N. H., on Sunday afternoon from Washington, being called home by the dangerous illness of his mother.

SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP.—To do good work the mechanician must have good health. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have endeared his hand or dimmed his sight, let him once, and before going to work, take a walk in the open air, especially when the weather is cool, and when the sun is not hot. Then, when he has recovered his strength, his sight becomes clear, and the whole constitution is built up to a higher working condition.

A disease, which has been pronounced

blackening, has made its appearance among cattle in Connecticut.

Princess Louise says she was very much pleased with Boston, and the Bostonians are proud over it that they think of building a wall around the city and charging an admission fee.—*Pittsburgh News*.

He Had Two Bullets in His Stomach.

He put them there because it was the fashion at his boarding house. They were coffin bullets, but the bearers found that putting two or three coffin bullets in their stomach produced a most singular effect.

How to Remove a Bullet from the Stomach.

Remove the bullet, if possible, with a spoon.

Princess Louise says she was very much pleased with Boston, and the Bostonians are

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wall around the city and charging an ad-

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Happy and Hungry.

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Happy and Hungry.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From all Parts of the World.

The Composer of Pinot's Made a Knight.
The Prince of Wales formally opened the School of Music at Kensington Monday. In an address he announced that Messrs. Sullivan, the composer, and Grove, the journalist, had been knighted. He also said that Mr. George A. Macfarren, Musical Director, had been created a knight. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Mr. Gladstone were present at the ceremony.

Electric Railway Company.

Thomas A. Edison and others, representing a capital of \$2,000,000, have filed papers with the Secretary of State, at Albany, incorporating the Electric Railway Company of the United States. The object is to develop electricity as a motor for the propulsion of railroad traffic.

The Molecular Mutual Telephone and Telegraph Company was also incorporated in Albany Monday.

A \$100,000 Diamond Thief.

Henry Marrott is under arrest in New York for stealing \$200,000 worth of diamonds from his employer in Paris.

A Fatal Thunderbolt.

Two young daughters of Jacob Morris were killed by lightning Sunday morning, while playing under an umbrella, in Winona, Minn.

A Divine in Disgrace.

Rev. Mr. Darnell, Principal of Duffield College, Episcopal, London, Ont., has absconded, leaving liability of \$7000. The estate will pay about five cents on the dollar. Crookedness is more than hunted at.

A Father's Terrible Cruelty.
John Culshaw, of Winchester, Mass., went to Woburn on Saturday night, bought a gallon of liquor, and started on a spree. He brought his three-year-old boy with him, and after forcing him to drink all he could threw liquor in the child's face. The boy went into convulsions and died Monday morning.

Condensations.

Saturday afternoon Frank Mayo of Oxford, Mass., shot and killed Mrs. Mary E. Moore and himself in a Millbury boarding house.

Schooner Mary A. Beale from Boston to New York was run down and sunk in Long Island Sound Friday night.

A barn, containing 80 tons of hay and 40 head of cattle, was destroyed by lightning at Clayton, N. Y., Friday night.

Five dwellings were destroyed and two children lost their lives by a fire in Rondout, N. Y., Saturday morning.

O. Womans was shot and fatally wounded in a saloon in Winona, Minn., Sunday morning by Joe Fountain. Womans was Postmaster and Register of Deeds.

The stable of J. A. Grindley, with six thoroughbred yearlings, was burned Monday night. Loss \$10,000.

At East St. Louis, Monday morning, twenty-two small stores and dwellings were burned. Loss \$50,000.

The grand jury for Middlesex county, at Cambridge, have found an indictment against Roger Amore for the murder of Etta G. Carlton at Watertown.

A collision occurred Tuesday on the Madison division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad between a passenger and freight train. A woman was killed and a number of other persons injured.

The damage done in Denver and vicinity by the hail-storm Tuesday will probably aggregate \$75,000.

C. B. Hickman, late receiver of the Lake City, (Col.) Land Office, is a defaulter in \$10,000.

A train on the Vanderbilt road in Nebraska went through a bridge, Tuesday morning, killing two men.

The act passed by the Memphis Legislature making gambling a felony, went into effect Wednesday.

A Gale at Patterson, Omaha, New York, and Other Cities.

A cyclone, accompanied by rain, lightning and hail, struck Patterson, N. J., Tuesday evening. Several mills were unroofed, and an unfinished church epic demolished. Lumber piles were scattered, trees uprooted, and the telephone system demoralized. In New York the wind was very high for a time and many signs were blown down and other damage done. At Trenton a circus tent was torn to shreds. The audience had just left the tent or great loss of life must have resulted. In Omaha damage was done to public and private property estimated at \$15,000. The tower of the Telephone Exchange was struck by lightning and burned.

An Editor Shot and Killed.

Deputy Sheriff Charles Butler shot and killed Samuel Thompson, editor of the Oxford Eagle, at Oxford, Miss., Tuesday. To-day the grand jury found a true bill against Butler who was lodged in jail.

Shot by a Faithless Wife.

Dwight C. Thurber, Superintendent for the Powers Paper Company, of Springfield, Mass., was shot Wednesday by his wife, but not fatally wounded. The couple had not lived together since March, as Thurber considered the woman faithless.

No female should attempt the toll and drudgery of washday, when it can be obviated by the use of James Pyle's unrivaled Pearline.

Bank Statements.

REPORT

On the condition of the UNION NATIONAL BANK OF NEWPORT, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 1, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$19,263.57
Overdrafts.....	2,363.68
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	120,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	67,693.21
Due from Approved Reserve Agents.....	1,025.75
Due from other National Banks.....	2,901.78
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	8,600.00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid.....	1,042.93
Checks and other cash items.....	1,025.75
Bills of other Banks.....	941.00
Fractional copper currency, nickels and pennies.....	169.00
Specie.....	3,110.00
Legal Tender Notes.....	2,950.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).....	5,400.00
Total.....	\$105,167.78
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$19,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	80,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	9,790.62
National Bank notes outstanding.....	102,900.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	3,167.00
Dividends unpaid.....	60,710.72
United States deposits.....	1,025.75
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	35,730.63
Total.....	\$104,967.78

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, May 1, 1883.

I, STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAL R. SWINBURNE, Cashier, Subscribed and sworn to before me, the 7th day of May, 1883.

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: John H. Cozzens, T. Mumford Souther, Oliver Read, Directors.

REPORT

On the condition of the AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 1, 1883.

RESOURCES.

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, May 1, 1883.

I, CHARLES T. PEPPER, Cashier, the above named bank, solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES T. PEPPER, Cashier, Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of May, 1883.

ANTHONY S. SHERMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Robert H. Franklin, Thos. T. Clark, Samuel McAdam, Directors.

REPORT

On the condition of the NATIONAL BANK AT RHODE ISLAND of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 1, 1883.

RESOURCES.

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, May 1, 1883.

I, STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAL R. SWINBURNE, Cashier, Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of May, 1883.

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: John H. Cozzens, T. Mumford Souther, Oliver Read, Directors.

REPORT

On the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 1, 1883.

RESOURCES.

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, May 1, 1883.

I, STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAL R. SWINBURNE, Cashier, Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of May, 1883.

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: John H. Cozzens, T. Mumford Souther, Oliver Read, Directors.

REPORT

On the condition of the UNION NATIONAL BANK of Newport, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 1, 1883.

RESOURCES.

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Farm, Garden and Household.**Perennial Vegetables**

The first in the short list is asparagus. Every farmer should have an asparagus bed. A few years ago it was the common impression that there must be a long list of requisites in growing asparagus, and this much retarded the general culture of one of the finest early spring crops of the vegetable garden. It requires no more skill to grow asparagus successfully than tomatoes or strawberries. Horseradish is a perennial that furnishes a spicy adjunct to meats and other dishes. The roots may be dug and prepared as desired for the table. Market gardeners obtain a superior quality by putting the roots or "sets" in the garden, and, after being treated as a hard crop, are dug in the fall. A third perennial of the garden is rhubarb, or pie-plant. The large, juicy leaf-stalks are particularly relished, coming, as they do, early in the season, before most of the crops of the garden are ready for the table. A row of rhubarb may well occupy the north side of the garden that is bounded by a tight board fence. In this way the plants are warmed by the sun into an early growth, and are also out of the way of the plow and other implements of culture. A plant may be forced by placing a barrel, with heads removed, over the crown in early spring, and packing coarse fermenting manure around the outside of the barrel. The last perennial to be mentioned is the watercress, the young and crisp stems and leaves of which are much used as a green relish in early springtime. This is an aquatic plant, and can only be grown where water is convenient. Under proper conditions it may be grown at a very trifling expense. If there is a brook or a pond at hand, an abundance of watercresses may be grown. —[Vermont Watchman.]

Agricultural Hints.

Plaster scattered over the floors of fowl houses is a powerful absorbent, preventing all bad odors.

Strawberries should be mulched before they begin to grow. Coarse straw is a good material, if free from weed seeds, and it is all the better if from the barnyard and saturated with manure water.

We are importing more butter, and exporting less, than a year ago. This indicates that the season of 1882 was not so favorable to farmers as has been supposed. The butter-product is a good criterion.

Ground oats form one of the best feeds to promote a flow of milk either in cows, ewes, or in breeding sows. The oats will grind better if one bushel of corn is mixed with every two or three of the lighter grain.

In Ohio the farmers have abandoned the old plan of working out the road tax. The roads are kept in repair by contract, and the result is much better roadways, really costing no more money than under the old system.

The cold winter has sensibly diminished the number of sparrows, except where sheltered in or near cities. It is scarcely probable that they will become the pest to Northern farmers that they are to farmers in England.

The roof of barns should be steep, and if of wood, the surface either painted or the shingles dipped in lime water, to make them more durable. Straw and dirt collect under flat-roofed shingles, and cause rapid decay.

If there are thin places in the meadow or pasture, a little grass seed sown now and harrowed in will greatly improve the future yield. Covering with a light dressing of manure and harrowing once or twice will also help improve the yield.

It is great labor for a farmer to prepare a paper to be read at a farmer's club, and yet no labor on the farm pays him better. It frequently wakes up a sluggish mind, and induces it for the first time to look out intelligently upon a busy, active, competing world.

Common tobacco stems placed on the ground around currant bushes, in the spring before frost is out, will keep off the currant worm and keep the bushes clean. The tobacco is distasteful to the worms, and they will not crawl over it to ascend the bushes.

In buying farms it rarely pays to purchase one badly run down, with the idea of improving it. The cheapest improvements are always to be had ready made. If the owner goes to work to improve the run-down farm, he finds a never-ending job, and himself an old man before the farm is fitted to suit his ideas.

Hints on Pruning Shrubs.

Many so-called "professional" pruners know very little indeed about the business in which they pretend to be expert. They cut and slash away at trees, vines, and shrubs, without regard to the nature of the plant, and often do more harm than good, by their misdirected zeal. The following instructions, furnished by the well-known nurserymen, Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, may help owners of yards or gardens in which shrubs are growing, to direct how the work should be done.

Pruning, as sometimes practised, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant, by shearing into cones, pyramids, and other unnatural shapes. Every tree and shrub has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all alike into regular shapes, we destroy their identity. The pruning-knife, therefore, should be used and handled with judgment to lop off straggling branches. Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on shrubs. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Weigelas, deutzias, forsythias, and mock orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, and hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter and spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of young wood, which is to bear flowers the following season. But spireas, lilacs, altheas, and honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early spring, and the branches should be reduced only enough to keep them in good shape. The growth should be occasionally thinned out, and suckers and root sprouts removed. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs, is when they have done flowering. The plumed hydrangea should be severely cut back and thinned out in the spring. In pruning evergreens, use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This may be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

Greenhouse and Window Plants.

As out-door work presses, the plants in the window or greenhouse are apt to be neglected, at a time when they require all the more care. As the heat increases insect life becomes the more active, and needs to be promptly met. Watering will require careful attention, especially for the plants in small pots. Select the plants which are to be set out in the borders, and give them the coolest part of the house, or if the weather will allow, set them in a pit or frame to be hardened off. In propagating plants, more trouble will be found in keeping the air of the house cooler than the temperature of the sand on the beach, and shading. Sprinkling the walks and every means must be resorted to.

Culture of the Heliotrope.

Thorpe says in the "American Garden" that the principle points to be observed in the culture of Heliotropes are never to allow them to become completely dry at the roots, and also not to expose them to cold draughts of air, else they will surely become sickly and lose their leaves, which, when once dropped, can never be replaced, except by cutting back the entire plant. Bright sunlight is essential, and an even temperature of fifty to sixty degrees is most agreeable to them. Insects have, of course, to be kept off, and an occasional application of weak soot-water will be found beneficial.

Household Hints.

Make an ironing-holder a little longer than wide and round the corners. Square corners are apt to hit the iron and scorch.

When the bread is taken from the oven, wring a clean cloth out of cold water, and wrap the bread in it, and cover with a dry one. You will have a sweet, tender crust if your bread was good.

The best way to clean zinc, is to take bath brick finely pulverized, and soap, (soft soap is best), and scour thoroughly, wash with hot water, dry, and finish with a piece of newspaper, and it will look nearly as nice as new.

In closing a garment with buttons, make the button holes first, then lap the edges properly and stick a needle through the hole, when the upper side is taken carefully off, the needle will indicate the precise spot for the button.

To make Old Virginia Egg Bread, use 1-2 pint meal, 6 eggs, 8 pints sweet milk, 3-4 of a cup of rice, boiled the night before, 1 tablespoonful melted butter; beat the eggs well then add the other ingredients; bake in small pans in a very hot oven.

Dried apples or peaches are much better if soaked over night before stewing. In the morning put on the stove with sufficient water to cover the fruit; cover close and stew gently until quite tender, then add sugar to taste; boil a few minutes, but stir as little as possible. Coffee and milk stains are very difficult to remove, especially from light-colored and finely finished goods. From woolen and mixed fabrics they are taken out by moistening them with a mixture of one part glycerine, nine parts water and one-half part aqua ammonia. This mixture is applied to the goods by means of a brush, and allowed to remain for twelve hours (occasionally renewing the moistening). Af-

ter this time the stained pieces are pressed between cloth, and then rubbed with a clean rag. Drying, and if possible a little steaming, is generally sufficient to remove the stains.

Recipes for the Table.

APPLE CUSTARD. — A nice apple custard is made of one pint of apple sauce, one pint of sweet milk, and three eggs. Flavor and sweeten to taste. To be had with an under crust.

COOKIES WITHOUT EGGS. — Take two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda or baking powder, and flour enough to make a soft dough. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven. Hot water can be used in the place of the milk with very good results.

CAKES. — Cut the cabage as fine as possible, add salt and pepper, stir together, and let it stand five minutes. Have a saucier steaming hot, drop a tablespoonful of lard into it, then the cabage, stirring it briskly until tender. An agreeable change is to put in half a cup of sweet cream. When this has been well stirred remove it from the stove and add three tablespoonsfuls of vinegar. When properly prepared an invalid can eat it without injury.

CROQUETTES. — Take six boiled potatoes, pass them through a sieve, add to them three tablespoonsfuls of ham chopped finely, salt, pepper and chopped parsley to taste. Work into this mixture the yolks of three or four eggs, fashion into balls, roll them in bread crumbs and fry in hot lard.

CRITTER ROLLS. — One quart of flour, half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, one egg, one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of lard. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder together, rub in the lard cold, then add the egg and milk, mix as soft as possible. Roll it out one-half inch in thickness and cut with a plain round biscuit cutter. Dip them in melted butter, told one-third of each piece over the remainder and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes.

SOFT MOLASSES COOKIES. — One pint buttermilk, one pint molasses, one-half cup butter, and one-half cup lard, mixed, two teaspoonsfuls soda, one of ginger, one of cloves. Mix as soft as possible, roll one-quarter of an inch thick and bake in a quick oven.

Fashion Notes.

Many turbans bought at London houses are in the oval shapes that are to be worn flat back on the head.

Belts are now narrow, being only an inch and a half broad, and are fastened by two buttons with buttonholes, and are pointed at the lapped end,

The new Norforks, or seated hunting jackets are single breasted, with a notched collar or a standing band, and there are three half-inch tucks down each side of the buttons in front, with similar tucks in the middle forms behind.

Thread lace flounces, or French imitations of thread lace, and the old-fashioned llama laces, nearly cover skirts of colored satin. Sarah-red, green, or yellow—to be worn with black grosgrain polonois that are lined with colored Sarah.

Embroiled tulles will be much in vogue for spring ball dresses and elegant dinner toilets. Black tulles embroidered with black jet; white tulles embroidered with white jet, large and fine beads, bugles, etc.; this makes sparkling dresses.

To finish the neck and wrists, and to fit the triangular, pointed, or square open necks, soft cream-colored net like that of fine old Malines lace is used in double puffs, and sometimes very narrow velvet ribbon is run in the top of these to tie them in place.

The fish-wite polk is found to be the most generally becoming of the poke shapes, and a new quaint effect is given these by slightly turning back the peak of the brim and filling it out with a small bunch of flowers or a smart little bow of ribbon with frayed ends that rest lightly on the hair.

The trimmings for dress shirts are not elaborate, yet are very effective. To finish the foot of Ottoman silk or Sicilienne shirts are four bias gathered flaps, made quite scant, an eighth of a yard wide when finished, and sewed on to lap half their depth to a bunched appearance; these have a self-binding, or milliner's fold, on the lower edge.

A RAPID DECLINE ARRESTED. — Mrs. Anna G. Fourqurean, of San Marco, Texas, wife of a well-known and influential citizen, died on the afternoon of May 21, 1881, aged 71. "The Sprit of a dear cold settled on my lungs." Had a dreadful cough, accompanied by daily fevers, sleepless nights, indigestion, loss of flesh and strength, mental depression and hemorrhages of the lungs. "I am told that she had eighteen months, notwithstanding I had the treatment of good physicians. By this time I had lost all vitality, spent most of the time in bed, coughed continually, raising a large quantity of deep yellow mucus and after a little sleep, I could not sleep again. I was constantly drenched with night sweat, and so prostrated that I could not raise myself in bed until I had taken a little brandy. I began to lose hopes of life. My husband and my neighbors thought I was dead. They sent word about this time to Dr. Conroy and Oxygen Treatment was brought to our notice. My husband immediately sent for it; I stopped the use of all medicines and began the "Treatment." I was too weak at first to take it for as long a time as two months, but gradually the inhalations increased in length and strength, and I had such a delightful sense of relief to my lungs that I loved to inhale. My fevers grew lighter every day until I had none. Two weeks from the beginning of the treatment I began to walk again, and in a few days I was able to walk a mile. I recovered my appetite, my flesh increased, and I felt very healthy. The "Treatment" four months faithfully after that I regularly for several months, and then I were well again. From the time I began to take the Oxygen Treatment, I was well. It is more than a year since I left taking the Oxygen and I have had no return of the disease." Our treatise on Conroy and Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases, will fully inform you of this. See STAKER & PATTEN, 101 Grand street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Common tobacco stems placed on the ground around currant bushes, in the spring before frost is out, will keep off the currant worm and keep the bushes clean. The tobacco is distasteful to the worms, and they will not crawl over it to ascend the bushes.

In buying farms it rarely pays to

purchase one badly run down, with the idea of improving it. The cheapest improvements are always to be had ready made. If the owner goes

to work to improve the run-down farm, he finds a never-ending job, and himself an old man before the farm is fitted to suit his ideas.

For the first time the stained pieces are pre-



SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhoea, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPOTMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Bad Ulcer, Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt near the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; General Loss of Strength, especially after exertion; Attacks of pain, dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful stitching; feelings indistinct, which are easily mistaken for delirium; feelings of heat, dryough, and perspiration; sometimes alternating with heat, the head is troubled with pain, dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful stitching; feelings indistinct, which are easily mistaken for delirium; feelings of heat, dryough, and perspiration; sometimes alternating with heat, the head is troubled with pain, dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful stitching; feelings indistinct, which are easily mistaken for delirium; feelings of heat, dryough, and perspiration; sometimes alternating with heat, the head is troubled with pain, dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful stitching; 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Banking and Insurance.**PROVIDENCE MUTUAL****Fire Insurance Com'y,**

Office No. 45 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

All policies in this Company cover loss or damage by fire or by lightning. This Company rests its claims for the best patronage on the liberal condition of its policies, on the unquestionable integrity of the industry it affords, and on its eighty-one years of honorable dealing with the public.

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William Atwater, Joseph T. Snow,

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HENRY BULL, Jr., Agent 129 Thames St.

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Fire Insurance Agency!

Phoenix Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$3,000,000.

Queen Insur. Co., of Liverpool & London.

Cash Capital, \$10,000,000.

Lancashire Insur. Co., of Manchester, Eng.

Cash Capital, \$10,000,000.

Connecticut Insurance Co., of Hartford,

Cash Capital and Surplus, \$1,400,000.

Insurance furnished for any amount required, on all insurable property, at current rates of premium, in first-class companies.

Nos. 131 & 133 Thames Street.

NEWPORT, R. I.

sl4

JACKSON INSTITUTION
For Savings,

IN BANKING ROOM OF JACKSON BANK,

29 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

Directly opposite Post Office.

PRESIDENT—CHARLES A. BOYD.

VICE-PRESIDENT—ALBERT H. MANCHESTER

AND M. WALTER, HENRY B. GLADDIN.

DIRECTOR—JOHN C. COOPER.

Almon J. Barnaby, Alfred Anthony,

Royal P. Gladding, Wm. H. Green,

Gilbert F. Robbins, George L. Cladlin,

Alexander Manchot, Samuel W. Gilbert,

Dividends February and August. Deposited or before the 15th day of February May, August and November, draw interest on the first of said months.

THEO. E. TALBOT,

Trustee and Secretary.

FRANKLIN

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

WOOD'S BUILDING,

No. 19 South Main, cor. College St., Prov. R. I.

Incorporated 1854. Aut. at risk, \$4,000,000.

Assets, \$400,000.

DIRECTORS—A. B. Dike, Benj. D. Adams, Edward A. Greene, Genl. Nightingale, Enoch Stearns, Ambrose E. Morris, Lewis Williams, W. M. Newell, Wm. W. Weston,

W. L. Ingraham, Received Waterman, Thomas Brown, Wm. H. Chandler, Francis M. Smith, Scott W. Mowry, Holman Borden Bowen, R. H. L. Goddard, Chas. D. Owen, Eugene W. Mason.

This Company is engaged in the business of Manufacturing House and Household Furniture. Dividends paid at expiration of Policies.

AMON M. BOWEN, President.

John R. WARD, Secretary.

HENRY N. WARD, Agent.

Public School Department.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE Clarke

street, rear of Artillery Co.'s Armory open

daily, Sundays excepted, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

Geo. A. Littlefield.

Popular Treatise on Electricity

—AND—

Electric Lighting.

The Art and Invention Systems Carefully Developed and Patented.

Brief history of lighting by electricity, with full information concerning the different systems and practical advice about the best one to secure. Secondary batteries and the storage system reviewed. The dangers of electric wires fully explained. An interesting article on popularizing the price, 25 cents.

SENT BY MAIL, POSTPAID, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. Address

American Electric and Illuminating Company,

28 School Street, Boston

EVERY ONE WHO OWNS A WAGON WANTS A FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

New Advertisements.**New Advertisements.****That Tired Feeling.**

THERE is no infirmity so protracted and burdensome to the human mind as that *tired feeling* of which invalids complain on the approach of various disorder. The depression and despondency of spirit attending this state are insensurable. The languor, languor and debility peculiar to this condition are wholly overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, vitalizes and strengthens the blood, invigorates the nervous system, and imparts new life and energy to all the organs. Try it.

"A lady tells us 'the first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good; her fond doxie does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from that extreme tired feeling which she did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.' A second bottle effected a cure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my son of phthisis on his face.—ALEX. ANDERSON, Lowell, Mass.

"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla one of the best medicines we ever sold for purifying the blood and for giving debility, and do not hesitate to give it our unqualified recommendation." GRO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

SUPERIOR ON FAIR TRIAL.

I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as the most reliable and best spring medicine. I had tried many others without good results, and consequently continued all alike, until I gave up. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic, and I am satisfied it has saved me from a fit of sickness several times. I take three bottles every spring, and find it pre-eminently superior to a spring tonic to anything I ever took."

My boarding mistress says Hood's Sarsaparilla is a cure for sick headache, if sufficient given it is perfect trial. E. J. O'HALLORAN, Somerville, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists—\$1.00; six bottles for \$5.00. Prepared only by G. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

"EXQUISITE"

and that is a mild term to apply to the assortment of **LAMPS** that we have opened this week, from all the well-known manufacturers.

J. T. DONNELL & CO., N. Y.

BRADLEY & HUBBARD, N. Y.

MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., N. Y.

JULES DARDVILLE, N. Y.

We are now displaying goods from all these houses, in Rockwood-dented vase.

Faience, Longwy, Hammered Brass, and heavy cast brass, others in Kiota, Majolica, Japanese, China, Hungarian.

Any of the above lamps fitted up with the

ENGLISH OR AMERICAN DUPLEX,**THE NEW 12 WICK BURNER, or the****HARVARD & MOCHRING.****BLUE AND PINK TINTED GLOBES. CORRUGATED BLUE, PINK AND WHITE SHADES.****GERMAN STUDENT LAMPS,****NO. 1 BRASS LAMP \$3.75 NO. 1. NICKEL LAMP \$4.75.**

Full line of

BRASS CANDLESTICKS

with or without glass prisms. Silk and paper candle shades with the holders.

All the different colors of English candles.

All the separate parts of German Student Lamps on hand.

A. C. LANDERS,**101 Thamess Street,**

COVELL'S BLOCK.

ALBERT G. SPINGLER,

—DEALER IN—

Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silver Plated Ware, &c.,

13 Franklin Street.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

NEWPORT COUNTY NEWS.**LITTLE COMPTON.**

Soup has come, and soon will be seen a little fleet of fishing craft and a village of hardy fishermen at the breakwater at Seacombe point. It is learned that quite a quantity of fish have already been caught.

Preston B. Richmond, a veteran merchant of this village, in consequence of failing health, offers his store, stock of goods, dwelling house and land for sale. Mr. Richmond has been in business for more than 18 years.

TIVERTON.

At a meeting of the probate court of the town of Tiverton, held Monday, the will of the late Judge Osborn was admitted to probate. The deceased bequeathed ten shares of the stock in the Pocasset National Bank of Fall River to the Central Baptist church, Tiverton, to be held as a trust fund, the income to be devoted towards paying the expenses of a minister. The sum of \$100 was left in trust to the town council of Tiverton, to be used in keeping the burial ground of the deceased in order. Henry C. and Elizabeth G. Osborn were named executors.

Capt. Isaac Church has built a stone wharf against his shore for private convenience.

NEW ENGLAND ITEMS.**RHODE ISLAND.**

Mr. Daniel T. Lyman recovered a verdict of \$100, on Saturday, in his suit against the Quiddeek Company, for reimbursement for services rendered.

Mr. Fred. A. Gower of telephone fame, returned to Europe on Saturday, having made only a very brief visit to America this time. He expects to come again in the fall and stay longer.

The Society of the Burnside Expedition and of the Ninth Army Corps will hold its next annual meeting at Washington, D. C., on the 16th Inst. The headquarters of the society will be at the Riggs House. The usual banquet will take place on the evening of the 17th.

The Hon. Henry J. Spooner has nearly recovered from the effects of his recent illness, and was able to be at his office Monday, where he received the congratulations of his many friends. He has had a severe cold, accompanied with a malarial difficulty, and was threatened with fever, but the danger was averted and he is now feeling comparatively well.

A meeting of the Pawtucket Congregational Society was held on Saturday evening, to consider the call to the Rev. Alexander McGregor to become pastor of the church. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the church on the matter.

The corner stone of the new Congregational church at Central Falls, was laid Saturday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies.

In the case, State of Rhode Island against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, the decree of the court below was reversed, and the cause remanded, with instructions for the court to find for the State in the sum of \$100,000, with interest since 1872.

Pawtucket—"the largest town," &c.—had a hotly-contested election Monday, which resulted in the success of the Republican ticket for town officers by majorities ranging from 149 to 422. Last month the Democrats carried the State and Assembly tickets by over one hundred majority. The town voted for license by 236 majority.

It was expected that the new Episcopal church at Narragansett Pier would have been consecrated on Friday last, but as the money necessary to pay all bills for the house was not on hand, the ceremony was postponed.

CONNECTICUT.

Three large barns belonging to Albert Austin, of Suffield, were burned Tuesday night, with cattle, hay and a valuable lot of six head. The family residence was saved with difficulty. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin, as there have been two or three former fires on the same property.

Sheffield, Conn., has concluded to erect a memorial hall on the main street of the village in memory of the late Unitarian divine, Dr. Orville Dewey, a native and long-time resident.

The Connecticut House has passed a bill creating a Board of Pardons. The board is to consist of the Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and four members of the Legislature. It will require the unanimous vote of the board to grant a pardon. The pardoning power has hitherto rested with the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. H. M. Ellis, the well-known theatrical manager, of the firm of Anthony & Ellis, died at his residence in New Bedford Monday.

A wretched old digger of clams, Asa Dyer, has just died in New Bedford, Mass., leaving several thousand dollars in a bank and several hundreds hid away in tomato cans and under the flooring of his miserable hovel, of which \$200 in greenbacks was so mutilated as to be worthless.

There have been nearly 200 divorce cases on the docket of the present term of the supreme court in Worcester and 381 cases have been disposed of in the last two years and a half.

At a meeting of the Governor's council, the nomination of Nicholas Hathaway of Fall River as harbor commissioner was rejected, and that of Leander C. Lynde of Gardner as trial justice was withdrawn.

There were 17 arrivals at Gloucester since Saturday from Georges, Grand and Western bank and shore grounds, with \$22,000 pounds of codfish, 87,800 pounds of halibut, and 14,000 pounds of haddock.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The grand canoe cruise from the headwaters of the Connecticut River to the Sound, under command of Captain L.

E. Philbrick of Keene, N. H., will start on Thursday, May 24. The length of the voyage will be about four hundred miles, and the time occupied three weeks, an average of about twenty miles a day. Although much of the way will be smooth sailing, there are rapids enough to run to make the voyage exciting, while the ever changing panorama of charming scenery cannot fail to keep up the interest to the end. The complement of men for the fleet of twenty canoes is nearly filled.

A salmon weighing 21 pounds was captured in a net at the mouth of Poole's Harbor on Friday morning. Tappan Courier of Raymond, aged 84, went on a four-mile gunning excursion the other day, and bagged a partridge besides killing two black snakes.

Sunday, white Hosea Bartlett and wife, of Limerick, N. H., were driving to church, Mrs. Bartlett was struck in the temple by a ball from a rifle which a boy was shooting in a field adjoining. It is feared the injury may prove fatal.

Miss Emily Clark, a dressmaker, was knocked down and run over on Franklin square, Dover, N. H., Tuesday, by a private team. She was very severely if not fatally injured.

PORTSMOUTH.

JOTTINGS.—Sunday last being the anniversary of the Christian Church Sunday School, instead of the regular exercises the following elections were effected for the ensuing year:

President—Elbert A. Sisson.
Vice President—Benj. B. White.
Secretary—Alphonzo E. Burden.
Treasurer—Wm. H. Gardner.

Board of Managers—Mrs. Peleg A. Coggeshall, Mrs. Benj. F. Burden, Miss Mary B. Coggeshall, Miss Grace A. Sisson, Miss Bertha D. Manchester, Mr. Goo, Anthony and Mr. Gardner T. Sherman.

Superintendent—Wm. H. Gardner.
Librarian—Joseph R. White.

The meeting then adjourned to Sunday, 13th inst., to complete the election of officers.

The class money boxes being opened were found to contain \$34.71 and one box not brought in, showing a gain of \$10 from last year.

The Rev. Lewis L. Briggs of Providence, has received a call to become the pastor of the Christian church in this town.

The Rev. T. A. Eaton of St. Clement's church, New York, will officiate at St. Mary's church on Sunday morning next, and will administer the Holy Communion. Services commence at half past ten.

THE**Fertilizer Question**

AGAIN.

BOSTON, May 8, 1883
Mr. James A. Brown, Agent for Russel Coe:

Dear Sir—In your reply to our letter of April 23d, we are much pleased to find the analysis which you claim for Russel Coe's potato manure, as we now have something definite to work upon, and can show up either your wilful desire to mislead the public, who are interested in fertilizers, or your utter ignorance of what you are talking about.

Your statement was that Russel Coe's fertilizer contained 6 per cent. more potash than ours. Now you claim for Russel Coe's fertilizer, according to the analysis which you yourself have published, 8 to 10 per cent. of SULPHATE OF POTASH, while our analysis, which you have also published, calls for 2 to 3 per cent. of POTASH, not SULPHATE of potash, but ACTUAL potash, chemically known as potassium oxide. In making the statement that Russel Coe's fertilizer contained 6 per cent. more potash than ours, you have taken the minimum amount of SULPHATE of potash claimed in Russel Coe's fertilizer and compared it with the minimum amount of POTASH claimed in Bradley's phosphate, and we will therefore delete entirely with the minimum amounts in both analyses. In your statement you have, either through a malicious intent to deceive, or through gross ignorance, totally disregarded the fact that 1 per cent. of actual POTASH is equal to 4.32 per cent. of ACTUAL potash, which is the amount that Russel Coe's potato manure contains, according to the analysis which you have published. Instead therefore of containing 6 per cent. more potash than Bradley's phosphate, it lacks 1.08 per cent. of containing 6 per cent. more potash than a fertilizer which contains NO potash. So much for the CLEVER manner in which you have attempted to prove that Russel Coe's fertilizer contained "6 per cent. more potash than Bradley's," was "not only true but more than true."

In answer to your question "where the large per cent. of cheap material" comes into Coe's fertilizer, we have simply the following statement to make.—The valuable ingredients of commercial fertilizers are well known to be available phosphoric acid and ammonia (or nitrogen) and potash. K₂O (potassium oxide or actual potash). These are the three ingredients which are tested for by the state chemists, who analyze fertilizers, and upon the percentage of these three ingredients are based their commercial valuations. The state chemists put their valuations upon those three ingredients according to the market value of the same, as nearly as they can determine it, but without exception they give the same valuation to Potash. This is what we meant when we told you in our former communication that you probably knew that potash was the cheapest plant-food constituent that a manufacturer puts into his fertilizers, and when we stated to you that we could sell a phosphate containing 10 per cent. of potash, regardless of other materials, we did not expect you to infer from that that the other materials would be "street sweepings or other worthless materials," such as you have seen fit to infer. Such a fertilizer would not be a phosphate. We will sell a phosphate containing 8 per cent. of available phosphoric acid, the amount claimed in Russel Coe's Potato Manure, and 10 per cent. of actual potash, equal to 18.00 per cent. of SULPHATE of potash, for \$35 a ton.

When you say you will sell "a fertilizer containing 10 per cent. potash, regardless of

other materials (which may be street sweepings) for \$10 per ton," we of course understand you to mean 10 per cent. of SULPHATE of potash, as you recognize no difference between the sulphate and actual potash; so that your fertilizer for \$10 would contain but 8.00 per cent. of actual potash as the only valuable ingredient. This would be a very high price to pay for such a fertilizer, and we should not advise the farmers of Newport and vicinity to buy it at any price, as we do not believe it would give satisfaction.

As far as our agent having made any statement to the effect that he is selling the only good fertilizer in town, we have only to say that if your statement is true, he has done so upon his own responsibility. We have never been obliged to turn down the goods of our competitors in order to sell our own. We have always been able to sell all the goods we could make up in the reputation of our own goods, and we have always scrupulously avoided using the names of any of our competitors, unless to protect ourselves, as we have never believed in this style of doing business, however when parties have seen fit to use our name for their own advantage and to our detriment, we have always believed in showing up such people in the truth-light in which they stand.

Yours very truly,
BRADLEY FERTILIZER CO.

P. S. When you called at our office, early this spring, and solicited the agency of our phosphate for Newport and vicinity, we told you we could not give you the agency for the reason that we already had two agents in the territory in which you wished to sell. In declining your proposition we treated you in a gentlemanly and courteous manner, and we are not slow to know what we can have said to have drawn forth this attack from you.

B. F. CO.

Married.

In Barrington, 31 Inst., Joshua A. Palmer, of Navatt, to Miss Annie Louisa Viall, of East Providence.

In Greenville, R. I., 5th Inst., Ora Darling, of Chepachet, R. I., to Miss Emma Bancroft, of Marion, R. I.

Died.

In this city, 6th Inst., Thomas Galvin, aged 67 years.

In this city, 10th Inst., Elizabeth Easton Thinton.

Funeral from St. John's Chapel, this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., 10th Inst., Mary wife of Benjamin Bryan, of Brooklyn, and daughter of Thomas and Mary Oakley.

Funeral service on Sunday, 13th Inst., from residence of Polk Bryan, No. 12 Park street, in this city, at 1 p. m.

In Providence, 6th Inst., George W. Davison, formerly of this city, aged 34 years.

In Boston, April 23d, Mrs. Sarah Leyendecker, wife of Mr. Henry S. Chase, of Boston, and daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Leverett of Newton.

In Providence, 31 Inst., Julia A. Field, widow of the late John A. Field, 88; Sarah Ann Whipple, widow of the late Samuel Whipple, 83; 5th, Robert H. Moore, 21; 5th, Laura Tyler, wife of the late Samuel Greenleaf, 55; 5th, Sarah A., widow of the late Jeremiah Mathewson, 77; 6th, William R. Pope, 79; 6th, Mary, wife of Philip Tally, 79;